Murray, in New-York, and Mr. E. D. Webster, in

Washington, were resorting to all sorts of devices to

save their particular friends and eronies. One wit-

ness, a man named Burr, who had the most exten-

sive felt-hat factory in this country, and who bad

first taken me all over his establishment, and shown me the whole minutize of the

manufacture, being examined under oath, made a

full and candid statement respecting the frauds on

the Government, which my stenographic secretary

took down from his lips. He agreed to come the

next day and sign the affidavit, but failed to return.

Other witnesses had mysteriously disappeared, and

altogether the case was in a condition that required

the undivided attention and management of special

counsel. I represented all this to the Department.

any how, and perhaps the papers carry no weight,

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES.

HAT CONTRACTS.

Vol. XXXI.....No. 9,505.

TAMMANY'S PERIL.

ARREST OF THE VOUCHER THIEVES. & SERVANT GIRL'S CONFESSION-THE VOUCHERS BURKED BY THE COURT-HOUSE JANITOR-THE CULPRIT AND HIS CONFEDERATE IN THE TOMBS—IS THE RING SHIELDING ITS TOOLS ? The man who stole the vouchers from the Controller's Office on the 10th of September, was arrested early yesterday, and he and his confederate are now in the Tombe, awaiting an examination which threatens to involve the leaders of the Ring in an ignominy that even they will hardly dare to face. The chief culprit is Ed-Win M. Haggerty, the janitor of the New Court-House, and an especial favorite with Wm. M. Tweed. The main evidence against him is furnished by Mary Nonway, a servant employed in Haggerty's who asw Haggerty, aided by Charles a Court-House watchman, remove the papers from the Controller's office and burn them. Wm. Murphy, a night-watchman in the Court-House, also had a partial knowledge of the theft and destruction of the venchers, and persuaded the girl Conway to go to Contreller Connolly, on Tuesday, and tell her story. The information thus received was immediately communicated by Mr. Connolly to the Committee of Seventy, which was busily engaged all day Wednesday, and until a late boar in the evening, sifting the evidence and procuring affidavits. Justice Ledwith also lent valuable assistance to the Committee, and remained in his office till 9 p. m., awaiting the receipt of the necessary affidavits, in order to issue his warrants for the arrest of Haggerty and Bankh. The affidavits were laid before him at 9, and the warrants were at once drawn. There were some

girl Conway, Capt. Cherry of the Twenty-seventh Pro-duct, and ultimately Superintendent Kelso, heard of the story against Haggerty and Baulch. Warrants were sened, and Detectives McCord and Radford were deteiled to hunt up the men. Haggerty was arrested early resterday in Pifth-ave., and Baulch soon afterward at his residence. The arrests were made very secretly, and the prisoners were not taken to Police Headquarters until after all the reporters had left.

trustworthy officer was finally selected by the Judge,

sed to him the warrants were confided, with orders not

to make the arrests until yesterday morning, as neither

Haggerty nor Baulch was on duty at the Court-House at

At 10 a. m. yesterday Haggerty and Baulch were taken to the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Dowling. The etectives who made the arrests, Superintendent Kelso, and Capts. Irving of the detective force, and Cherry of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, were present. Beside Thomas Coman, President of the Board of Aldermen. The following affidavits made by Superintendent Kelso

AFFIDAVIT OF SUPERINTENDENT KELSO

AFFIDAVIT OF SUPERINTENDENT KELSO.

James J. Kelso, Superintendent of the Police of the City of New-York, testified that on the 20th inst. Capt. Cherry of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police called upon deponent and officially informed him that he had received information that a female server at formerly in the employ of Edwin M. Hazgerty, janitor of the County Court-House, knew something of the breaking in of the Controller's office in said Court-House, and the abstraction therefrom of vouchers, papers and documents filed therein and belonging thereto; that said Cherry also stated that from investigations made by him he had learned that the said Hazgerty and a man bearted that the said Hazgerty and a man bearted that the said Hazgerty and a man bearted that the said building, were in some way consulted the said of the said that th AFFIDAVIT OF CAPT. CHERRY.

Thomas Cherry, Captain of the Twenty-seventh Preciact Police, testified that on the 20th day of September,
1871, at the City of New-York, in the County of NewYork, he received information from Officer Brossan, a
patrolman under his command, that there was a woman
at No. 56 Washington-st., circulating a story that she
has the parties who had stolen the vouchers and papers from the Controller's office; that deponent then reported the matter to Superintendent Kelso, who at once
ordered deponent to find the said woman, take her into
custedy, and bring her before him at his office at the Pothe Headquarters; that deponent personally instituted
the search after the said woman, but up to this time he
has been unable to find her; that after sevcral visits to the premises where deponent had has been unable to find her; that after several visits to the premises where deponent had received information that the said woman had resided and in and about the neighborhood, he learned from women in the said premises, No. 95 Washington-st., and No. 93 Greenwich-st., that the said woman had been isken away by a man named Murphy, who had been or still is a watchman or messenger under Controller Consolly in the Controller's office; that deponent also has been informed by women in the said No. 95 Washingtonst, and about the neighborhood thereof, that the said woman currently reported that she knew all about the breaking in of the Controller's office aforesaid, and the stealing of the said vouchers, documents, &c., and that the said breaking and abstraction was committed by Edwin M. Haggerty and Charles Bauch, and that she was a servant in the employ of Haggerty in said County Courthouse 14 months.

The affidavits were read to the prisoners, who made no response whatever. Haggerty smiled, apparently in the full hope that the political power which he possessed counted on to carry him safely through his trouble. The District-Attorney moved that the prisoners be committed to await an examination, and suggested said he would prefer to-day, and it was finally agreed that the examination should be proceeded with at 10 c'clock this morning in the Special Sessions Court-room The prisoners were then taken down stairs and locked up

commitment on which the prisoners are theld sets forth that they are charged by Superintendent Kelso and Capt. Cherry "with having on the 10th of September, 1971, burglariously entered the County Bureau, in the Controller's Office, in the County Court-House, in the City Hall Park, in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and feloniously taken, stolen, and carried away papers, vouchers, and documents, the property of the rporation of the City of New-York, and the Supervisors of the County of New-York." The Warden of the Tomb therefore directed to keep the prisoners safely until the charge can be investigated by the committing magis-

Soon after the prisoners were taken below to the cells John Graham, the criminal lawyer, appeared in the court-room, and announced that he had been sent to defend Haggerty. The latter was sent for, and the affidavits in the case were shown to Mr. Graham. A few noments afterward, and white he was still engaged in reading the affidavits, Samuel J. Tilden, S. G. Courtney, ex-Judge William Barrett, George C. Barrett, and Mil-Beach entered the court-room, and cordially saluted Mr. Braham. Justice Dowling was alsent for the moment, but soon returned, and politely recognized the visitors them. Mr. Tilden drew Justice Dowling to one side, and conversed long and earnestly with him. The purport of the conversation was not made public. At its concludon the magistrate announced the time when the exam-

mation would be held, and the party withdrew.

So quietly had the arrest been made that few were aware of it, and there was consequently an utter absence of the crowd of politicians that would have attended in the Court had the affair been noised abroad. A large ce of this class may be looked for this morning

to the Court of Special Sessions. arrest of Haggerty and Baulch are of the utmost importeace, and that developments would be made tending to throw great light on the theft of the vouchers. He has woman, Mary Conway, in the Court of one this morning, where her evidence in e matter may be taken by the sitting mugistrate. He emies the statement made in an evening paper that Wm. M. Tweed visited Police Headquarters early yesterday and conversed with Haggerty." Neither Kelso nor Tweed was in the building during the whole of Wednesday night. Justice Dowling refused to allow any sue to see Haggerty, although besieged during the day by hosts of newspaper men, and political friends of the

Esggerty is also under indictment in the United States Circuit Court, conjointly with James Lynch and William Lampson, all of whom were Inspectors of Election, on a targe of allowing about 150 men, whose names were not the registry, to vote at the last election. When Hag- I saw Mark Haggerty, Mr. Haggerty's brother, who is a

gerty was arrested under this indictment, he exclaimed, Hell-I am willing to go to States Prison for the party. MRS. HAGGERTY ARRESTED-THE TRUE STORY OF THE ROBBERY.

The well-laid plans of the Committee of Seventy were police. The testimony given by the servant, Mary Cou way, however, implicated Mrs. Haggerty in the stealin arrest, issued by Justice Ledwith, was given to Office arrested the woman about 11 a. m., and District-Attor appear in behalf of the people at the preliminary examination of the prisoner before Justice Ledwith, in the afternoon. Ex-Judge William C. Barrett, having heard of the determination of the District-Attorney, called sel in behalf of the Committee of Seventy. Mr. Garvin declined Mr. Barreit's offer of service at first, but after the management of the case. The District-Attorne nade it a final condition of his consent that Mr. Barrett should not address the Court at any period of the ex-

Mrs. Haggerty, prior to the examination, was treated very kindly, being merely under surveillance in Justice Led with's private room at the Essex Market Police Court. Justice Ledwith called the case at 8 p. m., when John Graham advanced to the bar and announced that he ap-

peared on behalf of Mrs. Haggerty.
District-Attorney Garvin said nothing, but handed t Justice Ledwith the following affidavits:

AFFIDAVIT OF CONTROLLER CONNOLLY City and County of New-York, ss.-Richard B. Connolly of said City and County, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Controller of the City of New-York. was such at the time and times bereafter mentioned Controller, in said City of New-York, was burglariously entered, and written instruments whereby rights and certain vouchers and warrants and other instrument. representing amounts paid by the County of New-York, through its officers, to the sum of at least \$10,000,000 were feloniously stolen and carried away from said

And deponent further ease that he suspects and he believes that Edwin M. Haggerty, Charles Baulch, and Mrs. Haggerty committed the burgiary aforesaid, and

September, 1871, certain vouchers, receipts, and warrants for the payment of money were filed and deposited in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York (the said office being then and there a public office), and such vouchers, receipts, and warrants, so as aforesaid flied and deposited, were, on said 10th day of September, 1871 troller's office, and deponent suspects and believes that earried away by Edwin M. Haggerty, Charles Baulch and Mrs. Haggerty.

And deponent further says, that upon the annexed affidavits of Mary Conway and William Murphy he charges the offense aforementioned against the said Edwin M. Haggerty, Charles Baulch, and Mrs. Haggerty and therefore asks a warrant for their arrest. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

Sworn to, before me, Sept. 26, 1871.
THOS. A. LEDWITH, Police Justice.

APPIDAVIT OF MARY CONWAY, SERVANT GIRL. City and County of New-York, ss.-Mary Conway duly sworn, doth depose and say: I have lived with Mr. and Mrs. Haggerty, in the County Court-House, for over 14 months, as cook; for about three or four months I did general housework; on Sunday morning with me, wanting to get up; I don't know whether it was half-past 6 or 7 o'clock; Mrs. Haggerty came into the room in her night-dress, and said to me, "it is too early to get up yet;" I said to her, "being as I an up I guess I will dress myself;" as I was dressed I went out into the hall; I heard a knocking down stairs; I said to Mrs. Haggerty, "it sounds as if it was at the Con locked the kitchen door, and went down stairs to the hend of the stairs that leads to the Controller's hall; I saw Charley Baulch knock ing at the Controller's door, and calling, "Murphy, are you there t" Murphy is a watchman; I came up stairs stairs again and saw Charley Baulch with the door of the Controller's Office open, he holding it back on the out ide, and I saw Mr. Haggerty come out of the door with bandles of papers in his arms and bring them up to his bedroom; the door where he came out is at the foot of the stairs, where the glass is broken, going into the County Bureau; I came back, and did not go down any nore : each bundle of papers was tied with either a pin over from the kitchen out into the hall for a scuttle o coal; in this hall Mr. Haggerty's bedroom door faced me; I saw a man with gray clothes going in there with another bundle of papers like what Mr. Haggerty bad then I brought back the coal to the kitchen, and pu it on the fire; the pext I saw was this man with th gray clothes going down with a pillow-case on his back full, that looked as though filled with papers, shapes like the bundles Mr. Haggerty had; at the same time he went down the stairs Charley Baulch said to him, "This way:" I kind of judged there was something up, and went to look in the drawer where the pillow-cases were and I missed one of the linen pillow-cases: I did this soon afterward; soon after the man went down with the pillow-case, Mrs. Haggerty came into the kitchen, giving me a key, and telling me to go over to the drying-room that is a room separate from the bedrooms; there was chest there full of linen, table linen and bed linen, and silver right down in the bottom; she told me to get nut-picker and bring it over, as Mr. Haggerty wanted one took all the clothes out of the trunk, and got the nut

picker and brought it back to her, and before I got into

the kitchen I said to Mrs. Haggerty: "What is the mat

ter ! The kitchen's all black with smoke, and the dining

room's all black with smoke." She said, "Mr. Haggert

wanted these papers burned; I told him not to put ther

in, but he wants them burned;" I went over to the range

to cook some eggs for breakfast; it was full of burned

papers on the top and in the bottom; there lay a bundl

of papers on the top that were about half burned, with a piece of pink tape around them; I put on the cover

again; they were partly smothered, going out; Mrs

Haggerty had a poker stirring up the papers on the top and underneath, where the ashes were; the bottom of

the range was full of burning papers, and Mrs. Haggerty

had the poker stirring them up so that they would burn faster; from underneath the range and the top she tool three or four pailfuls of 1 urned papers and empted then up stairs on the attic floor, in a heap of ashes. On Tuesday next, when Mrs. Haggerty came hor from the market, she asked me if there was anything new about this robbery in the Centroller's office; I told her I did not know; I didn't hear nothing, no more that a man came up stairs to-day, and asked me if I let any body in on Sanday, or if I knew anybody to come into the building on Sunday; I told him I did not know who came in; I didn't attend to the front door; I was cook ing, and had nothing to do with the front door; and asked the man who sent him up stairs; and he saids man down in the hall sent him up stairs to inquire; next I told Mrs. Haggerty that if I had known it was Charley Baulch sent him up stairs to find any information from me, I should have told the man to go down stairs, that Charley Baulch knew as much about it as I did, and more, for he was one of the men that helped to rob it; she said to me, " Christ! It Charley Baulch knowed that, he'd ma into the East River and drown himself-if he knowed you saw him ; this was on Tuesday night I told her this; Mr. Haggerty left town on Tuesday, saying he was going to Saratogo with Hook Smith, and he would be home on Thursday of togn; Mrs. Haggerty told him the remarks that I made all that passed; she told me on Thursday morning that she told Mr. Hagcerty about it all, last night; that he was going to wash his feet, but he felt so had over it, they sat up for two heurs in the room talking, and he did not wash his feet; on Thursday morning when Mr. Haggerty came into the kitchen, he came to me, roming in, and said, "Mary!" I said, "Sir:" said he, "I don't want you to speak of what you saw passed here on Sunday

in the building; Charley Bauleh done it for me, and I done it for another man;" I said, "I haven't told it to any one;" he said, "You did tell it to Kitiy" (his wite); I said, "She knew as much about it as I did; she saw the papers burning; on next Priday of that same week

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1871.

detective in the Mayor's office, I think; I called him up stairs and asked him to come in; he said, "No, I can afraid to come in; I am afraid of Ed.," that is, Mr. Bag I then told him the occurrences that happened feel like staying there; that I was almost crasy about \$6; he told me to keep it still; that if anybody would about it outside they would be collared; I asked him would it be prison; he said certainly.

Mrs. Haggerty keeps a stand and told her that I was settled, for fear there would be any arrest, and I should knew nothing about it; I told her a false oath I would not give; what I saw with my eyes I would swear to; go against Mr. Haggerty if I chose; she said. "It's fooland consult Mr. Kelso about it;" I told her no, it was none of my business to go and consult him about Mr. the Court-House; I got a couple of dresses and a night p: liceman at the door and he asked me where I was goshe was sick: I then went down to Washington-st. I came up for my clothes yesterday (Tuesday) the Mrs. Haggerty does business, and the first thing she said to me was, "By Christ Almighty, Mr. Haggerty will take your life!" I says to her, "What for!" she said, "What you told Mark;" I said, "I've told him the truth about the robbery;" she says, "Your life will be taken, said, "You can get your clothes any time, what belongs to you;" she did not come up, and did not open the that I brought to put my clothes in; they are over ther Murphy came to me and asked me if I knowed anything about the robbery; if I did, please to tell the Controller; I kind of smiled, and said I knew nothing about it; well, he, "I know you know something about it;" I was making the bed in Mr. Haggerty's room when Mr. Mur I kind of smiled, and said "No;" Mr. Murphy says, "I you should be arrested, then you'd have to prove that was in the hall; said I, "When I'm arrested, it's time enough to prove it, then;" I then promised to see him on the stoop on Saturday night, but I did not; I came up on Sunday morning, and left word at the Hook on Sunday night at No. 95 Washington-st.: Murphy came house with him and teil the Controller all I knew about was doing it to clear the Controller in the eyes of the to the Controller's house, and made the above statement; this morning there was a policeman cam into the house where I was staying at No. 95 Washingtonst.; the woman in the house told me he would give me advice about the clothes I had left in the Court-House; he asked me if I had any charge against me; I told 1 no, no more than what happened there and what I saw on Sunday morning week, and I explained it to him; he asked me, "Have you been speaking to Mr. Connolly!" I said, "Yes, certainly;" the policeman went out of the nouse; the Captain (as the woman called hun) came to she said I had stepped out; he brought her out on the sidewalk, and was talking to her a little while, and as I was in the room I heard him speak Hank Smith's nam to her once; when she came in she said he told her that he would like to see me and have a talk with me, because they would do as much for me as Mr. Connolly would in

Sworn to before me, Sept. 20, 1871. THOS. A. LEDWITH, Police Justice.
APPIDAVIT OF WILLIAM MURPHY, NIGHT WATCHMAN. City and County of New York, ss. - William Murphy, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: I am night watchman in the Controller's Department in the Court-House ; on Saturday night, Sept. 9, when I came down. about 6 o'clock, to go on duty, I met Charles Baulch at the front door, and he says to me, "Murphy, what time do you go away from here to-morrow morning t" says I, " I will go away, may be, at 6, or half-past 6 o'clock ;" down in the door, because last Sunday morning Haggerty's boy took a lot of boys up stairs on the roof," and believe he said the masons or stone-cutters had some give up there, and the boys destroyed all the stuff; says I, "All right, Charlie, I'll do it;" so then I went into the office and stayed there; between 8 and 9 o'clock I was standing at the side windoor slam; I pushed the window up, and looked out and saw Charlie come out, and when he saw me open the window he says to me : "Murphy, is that you!" says I, "Yes;" so I went around and opened the iron door on the side near the Chamberlain's Office, and come out; he questioned me the same way again, as to what time would go away; I said about 6 or 64 in the morning; said he, "Don't forget about the latch;" said I, "No;" said he, " If anybody should come around looking for me, tell them I am around the building somewhere;" I said. " All right:" and then he went out and shut the door; that was the last I saw of him : I don't know whether I saw him on Monday morning or not; I remained there until about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning; then I went up home, and I put the latch down before leaving, so that I I came down here again; I get here about 9 o'clock; saw Haggerty going up stairs as I came in, and he kind of stumbled; I could not see whether they were papers or what they were, but whatever they were, he stum bled up stairs, and something fell, and he picked it up again and put it on his arm; he had them on his arm, whatever they were; he says to me, " Hallos, Murphy t" says I, "How do you do, Mr. Haggerty t" then went into the office and walked around, and seen that nothing was disturbed; I waited until 91, when Mr Storrs came there; I went out and opened the door to et Mr. Storrs in, he could not get in without; after I let Mr. Storrs in, Mr. Lawrence came; I let him in, and in the meantime when I let him into the hall, I saw that there was a piece of thick blotting paper pasted outside of the hole in the window, on the outside; I lifted up a little corner of the paper and saw that the glass w broken; I said to myself, this must have got broken, and ome of the clerks must have put this paper over so as not to let any one look in here; I paid no more attention to it; Mr. Storrs went away about 124; says to me, "Murphy, you had better stay here atternoon, as I may want to come back here again;" says , "Yes, Sir;" then I stayed until 6 o'clock; I went up own and got something to eat, and got back here about 9 o'clock; when I came back and went in I seen the stick was away from the door and the glass was broke there was a stick that goes up against the door and fast ened the door, and when Regan came in the morning I reported to Mr. Regan; he said to me, "Did you miss anything 1" said 1, "No, I don't see anything missed here;" after that the Controller sent up town for me, and in the mean time I came down here listening to the injunction trial in the court; I knew nothing about any thing being gone until a young man came into court and saw me, and said Mr. Connolly wanted to see me; went up stairs and told him just what I have said here I stayed in the Controller's office; Mr. Connolly says me, "What kept you up town so long?" I said I went into my brother's store up town, and he was going away and wanted me to stay until he came back; on Friday night, I think, Mr. Connolly told me they had arrested a man; I judged from what Charles Baulch said to me, and from my seeing Haggerty going up-stairs on Sunday morning that they might have went there; I went up-stairs and asked Mary if she knew anything about it, and from what she said partly judged she did; while we were talking she thought beard Mr. Haggerty coming up-stairs, and I went down, and she went into the room; then I went up-stairs

In the mean time I told the Controller I thought I could find out where the papers were gone, he said: "You try and find out where they are gone, for," he said, "they are laid on me for taking them." I told him I would do my best; on Sunday, about 51 o'clock, I get down here, and met one of the themen, and he says to me: "Billy do you know the girl that is in the new Court-House to and she wanted to see you, and if you go to No. 95 Wash ington-st. you will find her;" so I went into the Court-Howe; I told the man on watch there that I wanted to bee Fourth Page.

again, and told her not to say anything about it to any

AND INSPECTION.

bers of the Tammany Ring and those citizens who still believe in the possibility of a government based on honesty and economy, it is regarded as a matter of course that the Republican organization shall throw its entire weight against the thieves. But to do this with any dignity and efficiency it is necessary that we should go into the contest with clean hands. It would be a painful absurdity for us to enter upon a campaign intended to redcem the State and the City from the dishonest hands which now control them, while the chief Federal office in the State is held by s man of known and proved dishonesty. While there is a revival of the public conscience which is powerful enough to break the bands of party fealty among the hitherto indivisible Democracy, causing the honest men in that organization to cry out for the immediate expulsion of the thieves, it would afford a melancholy and most incongruous spectacle for the Republican party to throw the shield of its own high character over such a man as Thomas Murphy. In the subjoined official documents and sworn affidavits the charges we have made against his personal integrity are clearly and conclusively proved. He is shown to be a man without mercantile honor, without the slightest spark of patriotism in those days when every man of heart was devoted to the service of his country; solely intent, by swindling contracts and by the corruption of Government officers, on wringing out of the terrible necessities of the suffering nation the disgraceful fortune which he enjoys to-day. Let the citizens of New-York who care for their country, and who hate meanness and fraud, rend this dishonoring record!

CARD FROM THE OFFICER OF THE WAR DEPART-MENT WHO PROSECUTED HIM FOR FRAUD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin : I do not know that I should ever have opened my mouth again to take sides pro or con in the case of Thomas Murphy's alleged frauds upon the United States, but for the fact that in his rejoinder to your editorial of the 19th inst. he asserts, first: That the investigation into his affairs was a consequence of the influence of his enemies, and, second: That the case was fairly tried and his innocence proven. This is a little too much for good nature, and I ask space for a brief statement of facts.

stanly employed as special counsel by the War Department. My duties were somewhat more than those simply of a legal adviser or attorney, for I not only collected testimony respecting the delinquencies of military and civil persons connected with the equipment of the military forces, but, in addition, superintended inspections of the depots, arsenals, and purchasing and disbursing agencies subordinate to the Secretary of War. I was by turns, in fact, an Inspector-General and a Judge Advocate, and as I had continually to exercise military power, I was given military rank and a designatory title. Mr. Stanton, if desirous at any time to learn the condition of affairs in any Military Department, would issue to me a general order to "make a thorough inspection of the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments," of say the Department of the East, the Ohio, or whatever it might be, at the same time commanding all persons in the military service to afford me any required assistance in carrying out this general order. I got such an order in the case of the Department of the East, Headquarters of which was in this city. No names of persons under suspicion were mentioned, no contracts designated, no officers pointed out. The real cause for the making of the order was the connection which my inspection of the Schuylkill Arsenal indicated to exist between the parties guilty of the terrible tent and haversach swindles at that depot, and their allies in this city; and it was to this branch of the contract business alone that my attention was first given. soon found, however, that frauds of s gross nature had been perpetrated in supply of hats and caps, the Quartermasters in the army complaining bitterly to the Department that our brave fellows were going almost bareheaded, in consequence of these New-York swindlers. I gave my attention then to the hat branch, and a cursory inspection revealed the fact that the lofts of the Quartermaster's depot fairly groaned under the weight of such a lot of hats and caps as I certainly never saw on sale before. I then went to the Mercantile Agency and got the names of the most prominent, honorable, and wealthy merchants n the hat trade, and, one after another, subpensed eleven of them-in four committees, all told-and asked them, as a favor to the Government, to make a thorough inspection of the deliveries at the Quartermaster's office, in comparison with the Government sealed standard samples, on which the several contracts were based, and which were in the custody of the Quartermaster. These several committees acted reluctantly, at my earnest solicitation as the immediate representative of Secretary Stanton, and without any knowledge of what conclusions the others had reached. They all reported that the Government had lost heavily on the contracts, especially those of Murphy & Griswold, a firm in which the present Collector of the Port was senior partner. I gathered, little by little, evidence which seemed conclusive enough to warrant my making up a brief and recommending the prosecution of this firm for fraud. The papers were sent to Washington, but, to my surprise, no response came. I waited and waited, and finally wrote again. calling attention to the importance of the case, and saking its speedy settlement. I selected fair average samples of the hats and caps and sent them to the Quartermaster-General and the Secretary of War. The former officer finally, on the 28th of February, 1865, wrote Gen. Vinton a letter, and after my going to Washington, and writing and waiting, the order came to dispose of the case-not the customary order to try it before either a military or civil tribunal, but one to the effect that I might go before a Special Commission, composed of Senator Morgan, Judge Pierrepont, and, I think, Mr. H. A. Hurl-

ing to make on inspection of the Navy-Yards and the Navy Agency system, had applied to Secretary Stanton to detail me to his department for special service, and upon this being done, had commissioned me as "Special Comnissioner of the Navy Department," leet what happened after that, how the New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, and other Navy Rings" were broken up, and so forth: and when I tell you that at the time this Murphy order came I had five offices opened in as many different cities, and several stenographers and a good many employés were required to keep me ahead of my work, you will imagine my feelings when my appliation for special counsel to take charge of this case before this Commission was refused, and I was bliged to conduct it myself against Mr. Evarts and Gen. Arthur, who appeared for the contractors.

I had been berought by persons of influence to 'let up en Murphy," but I lad no enspicion that I had been berought by persons of influence to "let up on Murphy," but I had no enspicion that there same parties were working like beavers in Washington to defeat justice, and that Mr. Robert with the control of Army Cle' by g and Equi, age at riow-York City,

MURPHY'S CONTRACTS.

THE TRUTH ABOUT HIS SHODDY HAT OP-ERATIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT LOSS \$55,291 66-CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF FRAUD IN THE MANUFACTURE In the fight now going on between the rob-

> but was denied counsel, so I went before this special and unnsual tribunal, and was cut into thin slices by Mr. Evarts. The Commission, I was informed, reported that " Murphy and Griswold had substantially complied with their contracts," but I never saw the document; nor did I want to. Afterward the Quartermaster-General sent me the papers in relation to some alleged blanket swindles of the same firm, but I had neither time to fool away nor heart to investigate that concern any more, and so I did nothing. I have been told since how Murphy raised large sums for political expenses; how he paid one or more of my employes to betray me; how the standard sample hats of the Government were exchanged for others of poorer quality; how some of my Committeemen were approached in the vain attempt to make them alter their report. But when I was once satisfied that I, and with me the cause of justice, had been sold out, I felt no further interest, and determined that, come what might, I would wash my hands of the thing forever. Thomas Murphy, rich then, became richer; he gained position and influence in the Republican party; was quoted as "Honest Tom Murphy;" had his portrait engraved for the daily papers, and his biography scattered all over the land (of course emitting the hat business); became State Senator, and, finally, Col-lector. I can't tell you how many good fellows, some his competitors for office and some not, have been to me from time to time to get copies of the Murphy papers, how I have been patted on the back, and asked if I would n't accept office again, and altogether made to feel what a first-rate and every way apital thing it would be if I would only take a hand in this free fight of The Field against Murphy

I have wished a thousand times that a fire would accidentally destroy those infernal papers, and all the others of the chestfuls upon chestfuls of duplicates that accumulated in the course of the war, and are a burden to me. When Murphy's confirmation hung in the Senate, special messengers were sent on to me, and telegrams from the War Department and elsewhere, asking me to produce those papers, but it was n't my funeral," and so I not only telegraphed my refusal, but printed a card in The New York Times, giving notice that I should not meddle with Mr. Murphy's case, nor anybody's else. So Senator Throughout the war I was, as you know, con-Fenton was obliged to let the thing go, and the Collector was confirmed. Perhaps he would have been

but it did n't matter to me. I had nothing to ask from either side, and I chose to keep silent. I choose to speak now because I can't tolerate this humbug any longer. If Murphy is a bleached saint, let him prove it. I will enable you to give him the chance. I send you the famous 'Murphy papers," and you can do what you like with them. If you want any explanation why some of the affidavits are not signed, you will have to asl omebody beside me. All I know is that every word contained in either one of them was spoken under oath by the attestant in my presence, taken down by a stenographer, written out from the notes, and I was promised that the affidavit should be signed the following day. The original stenographic notes of every word that passed between any witness and I myself, and that was spoken at the investigation before the Special Commission, are in my possession, and if anybody chooses to go to the expense and trouble the stenographers can be found. That is all for to-day, Sir, and I remain your obedient servant,

HENRY S. OLCOTT. The following comprise the essential portion of the papers referred to in the above letter, and placed in our hands by Col. Olcott. We have the eriginals, sub ject to any authorized call for verification of signatures. NEW-YORK CITY, June 15, 1865.
Col. H. S. Olcott, Special Commissioner, War Depart-Col. H. S. OLCOTT, Special Commissioner, War Department.

SIR: We have the honor to report that, in compliance with your request, we this day made an inspection of the army hats delivered on various contracts at the depot of Col. D. H. Vinton, Deputy Quartermaster-General in this City. We compared them, as to quality and value, with the sample hats that governed the deliveries of hats on the respective contracts. The hats inspected by us were identified as belonging to the deliveries under the various contracts by Mr. Wheeler, Hat Iuspector at Col. Vinton's depot.

We were particularly careful to inspect samples of each delivery by the hat which governed the inspection of that delivery.

We brought with us from the depot samples of the hats delivered on each of the contracts hereinafter mentioned, and can, at any time, identify them, as each parcel that we brought away bears on it a label containing our own initials, and likewise those of Mr. Edward Wheeler, the Hat Inspector at the depot. We also report that the lats which we brought away were fair samples of the hats examined by us at the depot, and that they were identified for us by the hat inspector, Mr. Wheeler, as belonging to the deliveries of the particular contracts mentioned.

On a careful examination of the hats in comparison with the samples, we have to report that, in our judgment, the hats delivered by Messrs. Murphy & Griswold upon their contract of December 31, 1863, are inferior in value to the sample that governed the delivering of hats under that contract, to the extent and amount of six (\$60 dollars per dozen hats.

The hats delivered by Messrs. Murphy & Griswold upon their contract of May 13, 1894, and which were untrimmed, are inferior in value to the sample that governed the delivering of hats under that contract, to the extent and amount of four and a half (\$4 50) dollars per dozen hats.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH W. LESTER, No. 63 Broadway.

J. M. HOLLY, No. 1 Hague-st.

THOMAS ARCHER.

COI. H. S. OLCOTT, Special

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH W. LESTER. No. 63 Broadway.

J. M. HOLLY, No. 1 Hague-st.

THOMAS ARCHER.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, N. Y., March II, 1965.

Col. H. S. OLCOIT, Special Commissioner of the War Department, New-York.

Sir.: We have the honor to report that, in compliance with your request, we, on yesterday, the 10th inst., made an inspection of the army hats delivered on various contracts at the depot of Col. D. H. Vinton, Deputy Quartermaster-General, in this city, and compared them as to quality and value with the sample hats that governed the deliveries of hats on the respective contracts; that the hats inspected by us were identified as belonging to the deliveries under the various contracts by Mr. Wheeler, the Hat Inspector at Col. Vinton's depot, and that we were particularly careful to inspect samples of each delivery by the hat which governed the inspection of that delivery. We brought with us from the depot samples of the hats delivered on each of the contracts hereinafter mentioned, and can at any time identify them, as each parcel that we brought away bears on it a label containing our own initials and likewise those of Mr. Wheeler, the Hat Inspector at the depot; and we also report that the hats which we brought away were fair samples of the hats examined by us at the depot, and identified for us by the Hat Inspector, Mr. Wheeler, as belonging to the deliveres on the particular contracts mentioned.

On a careful examination of the hats in comparison with the samples, we have to report that in our judgment and according to our estimate the hats delivered by Murphy & Griswold on their contract of May 13, 1894, are inferior in value to the sample that governed the delivery of hats under this contract in forty-case cents (33 41) per dozen hats; that the hats delivered by Murphy & Griswold on their contract of Dec. 81, 1863, are inferior in value to the sample hat that governed the delivery of hats under this contract three dollars and cighty-three cents (34 41) per dozen hats;

All o burt, and produce my proofs.

Some time before this, Secretary Welles, wish-

P. W. VAIL, GEO. J. FEBRY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1864. Col. H. S. OLCOTT, Special Commissioner, War Depart-

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

under the charge of Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. Vinton, Department Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
Lot marked O. S. C. V., 80 to \$1, regulation hats furnished by Murphy & Griswold on contract of May 13, 1864, for 100,000, "like sample submitted."
Have compared the hats furnished on above contract with the sample submitted, and find that there is a difference of \$3 per dozen in favor of sample. The hats are much coarser, being made from ground felt and gum and other poor material.

The sample is of fair quality. Government loss on 100,000 hats at \$3 per dozen, \$25,000.
Lot of regulation hats marked O. S. C. V., 149 to 160, furnished by Murphy & Griswold on contract of Dec. 31, 1863, "to be equal to standard."

The above hats on being compared with standard sample are found to be made of coarse material, of poor workmanship, and in every way inferior to standard sample.

We consider \$10 per dozen to be a fair difference in favor of standard. Loss to Government on 50,000 hats at \$10 per dozen, \$41,666 66.

Leroy T. Smith, James P. Burton,

LEROY T. SMITH, JAMES P. BURTON, PETER J. BOGERT. CAP CONTRACTS—THE GOVERNMENT SWINDLED OUT OF \$25,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1868.

Col. II. S. Olgott, Special Commissioner, War Department.

Since Ment.

Since We, the undersigned, practical ment in the cap business, have the honor to submit the result of an inspection made this day of caps at the depots of Army Clothing and Equipage at New-York City, under charge of Brevet Brig. Gen. D. H. Vinton, Deputy-Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

Lot of forage caps, marked O. S. C. V., 9 to 116, furnished by Murphy & Griswold on comract of Aug. 13, 1864, for 100,000, to be equal to army standard.

Aug. 13, 1864, for 100,000, to be equal to army standard.

We have compared sample with those furnished on above contract, and find the sample to be dyed full indigo blue; but those furnished are not full, but they are dyed a very good fast color, and in all other respects equal to sample.

Lot of forage caps, marked O. S. C. V., 160 to 171, furnished by Murphy & Griswold on contract of May 13, 1894, for 100,000, to be equal to standard. We have compared those furnished with the sample, and find the cloth of inferior quality, and cousider that there is a difference of (25) twenty-five cents in favor of sample on each eap. Loss to Government on 100,000 caps at 25 cents each, \$25,000.

Lot of forage caps, marked O. S. C. V., 177 to 136, furnished by L. J. & J. Phillips on contract of Aug. 13, 1864, for 200,000, "to be equal to sample."

We consider these caps to be equal to sample.

We consider these caps to be equal to sumple (Note.—Where asterisks occur in the above reports of the Committee, portions have been omitted relating in the deliveries of other contractors, and consequently irrelevant to this case.]

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL CRARGES THE GRO

OUT PRAUS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S COTTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1865.)

Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General New-York:

New York:
GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is transmitted to you a statement of defects and estimated loss to the United States involved in the acceptance of certain articles received at your depot under contracts with the parties named.

The Quartermaster-General directs that you submit to him a full report in each case, to the end that proper measures may be taken to meet the exigency of the case.

of the case.

The dates of the several contracts are given, with the name of the contractor, in each case, by means of which you will be enabled to find specimens of the articles referred to, if any of them remain in the

depot.

THE HATS AND CAPS ARE SEEN AT A GLANCE TO BE RECEIVED ONLY THROUGH THE INCOMPETENCY OR COLLUSION OF THE INSPECTOR WHO PASSED THEM. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. By order of Unartenuater-General.

Very respectionly, your general.
By order of Quartermaster-General.
(Signed) ALEX. J. PERRY, Col., Q. M. D.

A true copy.
D. H. VINTON, Col. and D. Q. M. General. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., —, 1865. Extract from statement of defects, &c., on con

Murphy & Griswold-contract May 13, 1864-100,000 forage caps at 74 ceuts each, to be army standard. Estimated loss on contract, \$25,600. Murphy & Griswold. Contract May 13, 1864. 100,000 hats, at \$1 89, to be equal to sample sub-

A true copy from Quartermaster-General's office, is referred to in preceding copy of letter.
D. H. VINTON, Col. and D. Q. M. General.

THE AFFIDAVITS.

THE AFFIDAVITS.

SHAVINGS ACCEPTED FOR HATS.

I, Alfred H. Hurlburt, a native of the United States, aged 40 years, residing at Bloomfield, New-Jersey, being duly sworn, depose and say: I am by occupation a hat manufacturer, and was engaged in the hat establishment of Demas Stocker of Orange, N. J., under the superintendence of Mesars. Sheldon & Son, from July 12 to Nov. 18, 1864, and acted as foreman of the shop during the last month of my engagement; the hats manufactured by Sheldon were for Murphy, Griswold & Company, army contractors, of New-York, and were for army use; most foreman of the shop during the last month of my engagement: the hats manufactured by Sheldon were for Murphy, Griswold & Company, army contractors, of New-York, and were for army use; most of the hats manufactured by Sheldon for Murphy & Griswold were of very poor quality, so much so as to excite general comment on the subject among the workmen, and I often saw them take up a hat on which they were working and without any apparent difficulty bear it. I had ample opportunity of testing the quality of all the hats, as about two-thirds of all that were made in the shop were inspected by me, and I have condemned as many as 50 in one day as being of too poor quality to sell to the Government; all or nearly all would have been rejected if a private individual was the purchaser. The hats of no other contractors were handled during the time above specified; a tolerably good wool hat would outlast two of these; if stiflened the same way as these they would keep their shape equally well; I have manufactured both and onght to know. The material of these fur hats was so rotten that they could have no strength; Sheldon told me he was a partner of Murphy & Griswold's; that the two concerns were really one. On several occasions I have shown Sheldon unusually poor hats—so poor that I knew they were not fit to wear—and asked him if they should be sent in with the rest; his reply was, "They were good enough to be shot at;" I do not know of any corrupt understanding between Col. Vinton, the Hat Inspector, and the contractors; but one time a box of sharings was marked as containing 100 hate, and the mistake was not discorred satil the box reached Cincinnati; I have the story from Sheldon himself. When he told me, I said, "You must be on the right side of the Inspector;" he said, laughingly, "the knows the mark."

While I was foreman I had the trimmer and finisher put each his private mark on the top of each dozen, and these men can identify their work if the marks have not been removed. When I went with the first had a contained h

and statements therein contained are true.

DUDLEY R. P. WILCOX, Notary Public.

HATS OF THE POOREST MATERIAL.

George 'Harrison, a native of the United States, residing at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a practical hat manufacturer, and am now engaged in the hat manufacturing business in the town of Orange, N. J.; a sample of "uniform hats," as furnished in their contract of May 13, 1824, has been shown to use this day, in the office of Special Commissioner War Dopartment, No. 82 Franklin-st., R. Y.; I have essentiated correlate, and in my opinion the mightanian manifestared, and of the most unverlandable paich I have see seen or examinal; some time during the year 1893 or '85, I made 800 uniform hats for Murphy & Griswolf, on one of their contracts, which were fix better than the hats submitted to my inspection ship inserting, though they did not calle up to the army atandard hat as I understood it: I may had frequently conversations with Mr. Julius Sheddon, the manager for Murphy & Grisweld, concerning the poor quality of material that was put in the hats.

Sworn before me, March 15, 1835. Gionage Owen,

Sworn before me, March 15, 1855. George Owan, Notary Public, N. Y. Chy and County. MURPHY'S CONTRACT OBTAINED WITHOUT A BID. Nate of New-York, City and County of New-York, City and County of New-York, City and County of New-York, Ed. Nathan S. cloy, a native of the United States, hat manufacturer, ag. d. 72, residing at Beth 1, Conn.

see Sighth Page.